Baird further sought to secure Carib clients with special benefits. He tended to the emergencies of his workers and their families day and night. From time to time, Baird made trips to Georgetown possible by allowing workers to ride one way free on the charter flights which left the air pool and later the air strip empty. In 1966, he started the first school. It was built at In Time and staffed by a teacher Baird privately paid.

Baird's trade store was operated primarily as a service for the workers. Local provisions were bought and sold at the same price. This policy was used also with many foods flown in from Georgetown. The thirty-two or more workers who earned about $4 a day had an income of approximately $1200 a year. As these workers had only small gardens and their wives and other members of their households enjoyed a great deal of leisure, most provisions were purchased. Cassava bread, the staple, sold for 16¢ a disk which is about a half inch thick and two feet in diameter. Local fish and meat sold for about 40¢ a pound. Rice, sugar, salt fish, canned milk, tinned sardines, and other foods were available. The store stocked a variety of implements for hunting, fishing, farming, and doing household chores. It also stocked cigarettes, matches, soap, cloth lengths, and manufactured clothes. Baird extended each worker up to $100 credit and arranged special purchases. These included guns[2] and radios. One Carib man bought a portable, manually operated Singer sewing machine in this manner. As there was no opportunity for investment, a worker would hide away somewhere about his house any cash he did not immediately use to make purchases.

cultivation, Conklin (1954:142) has also pointed out that the efficency can only be measured by yield per unit of labor rather than per unit of area which is possible with some other types of agrarian systems.

[7]The government school at Baramita Air Strip maintains an enrollment of about 100 of which about fifty students are in daily attendances.

[8]Lave's (1966) and Riviere's (1966) arguments concerning the implications of marriage with sister's daughter in the structural integrity of a kinship system do not appear to apply in this case.

[9]From among the three terms for mother's brother, yaoko is exclusively used.

[10]Terminology from the male speaking system has been adopted for the new designation of father's sister's son's children.

[11]Carib kinship terms still reflect the acknowledgement of deference among immediate in-laws. Translated literally, a man calls his father-in-law, "my child's grandfather." He calls his mother-in-law, "my child's grandmother." Likewise, both men and women call their son-in-law, "my grandchild's father"; a daughter-in-law, "my grandchild's mother." As yet, no specific terms exist with which a woman designates a mother-in-law or father-in-law. Previously, she was not likely to meet these individuals.